

THE ESTANCIA NEWS.

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ESTANCIA, TORRANCE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MAY 14 1909

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LARGER HOMESTEAD ACT APPLIES TO VALLEY

Almost all Lands in Torrance County Designated by Secretary of Interior as Coming under the Recent Act of Congress

The Santa Fe Land Office has received a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Public Lands, regarding the lands set apart for entry under the enlarged homestead act. The lands so set apart in Torrance county by the Secretary of the Interior are: T 9n, Rs 9, 10, 11 and 12e, T 8n, Rs 10, 11, and 12e, T 7n, Rs 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and S 1-2 15e, T 6n, Rs 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15e, T 5n, Rs 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15e, T 4n, Rs 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15e, T 3n, Rs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15e, T 2n, Rs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15e, T 1n, Rs 7 and 8 east.

Section 3 of the act provides that any homestead entryman of lands of the character described in the first section of the act, upon which final proof has not been made, may enter such other lands, subject to the provisions of this act, contiguous to the former entry, which shall not, together with the lands embraced in the original entry, exceed 320 acres, and that residence upon and cultivation of the original entry shall be accepted as equivalent to residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry.

Final proofs must be made as in ordinary homestead cases, and in addition to the showing required of ordinary homestead entrymen it must be shown that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in each entry has been continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced has been continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the third year of the entry and continuing to date of final proof.

Final proof submitted on an additional entry must show that the area of such entry required by the act to be cultivated has been cultivated in accordance with such requirements, or that such part of the original entry as will, with the area cultivated in the additional entry, aggregate the required proportion of the combined entries, has been cultivated in the manner required by the act.

Proof must be made on the original entry within the statutory period of seven years from the date of the entry, and if it cannot be showed at that time that the cultivation has been such as to satisfy the requirements of the act as to both entries it will be necessary to submit supplemental proof on the additional entry at the proper time. But proof should be made at the same time to cover both entries in all cases where the residence and cultivation are such as to meet the requirements of the act.

Commutation of either original or additional entry, made under this act, is expressly forbidden.

7. Homestead entries under the provisions of section 2289 of the revised statutes, for 160 acres or less, may be made by qualified persons within the states and territories named upon lands subject to such entry, whether such lands have been designated under the provisions

of this act or not. But those who make entry under the provisions of this act cannot afterwards make homestead entry under the provisions of the general homestead law, nor can an entryman who enters under the general homestead law lands designated as falling within the provisions of this act afterwards enter any lands under this act.

A person who has since August 30, 1890, entered and acquired title to 320 acres of land under the agricultural land laws (which is construed to mean the timber and stone, desert land and homestead laws) is not entitled to make entry under this act; neither is a person who has acquired title to 160 acres under the general homestead law entitled to make another homestead entry under this act, unless he comes within the provisions of section 3 of the act providing for additional entries of contiguous lands, or unless entitled to the benefits of section 2 of the act of June 5, 1900 (31 stat. 267), or section 2 of the act of May 22, 1902 (32 stat. 203.)

If, however, a person is a qualified entryman under the homestead laws of the United States, he may be allowed to enter 320 acres under this act, or such lesser amount as when added to the lands previously entered or held by him under the agricultural land laws shall not exceed in the aggregate 480 acres.

Real Estate Transfers.

During the past week the following warranty deeds have been recorded in the office of the Probate Clerk of Torrance county:

A. J. Rhodes to Emanuel Sharp, lots 7, 8 and 9, block 26, Mountainair, consideration \$150.
Jose de Jesus Romero, administrator of the estate of Bentura Benavides de Romero, to Emanuel Sharp, the sw 1-4 sec 14, 13n, 16e, consideration \$1,000.

J. M. Spruill to Herman Parsons, lots 11 and 12, block 14, Williams Addition to Willard, consideration \$200.

Ludiano Torres to W. M. McCoy & Co., s 1-2 nw 1-4 sec 23, 18n, 16e.

F. B. Romero to Milton Dow, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 40, Estancia, consideration \$800.

B. Y. P. U. Program

At 6:30 p. m.
Leader, Miss Carrie Menkenmeyer.

Song.
Prayer.
Song.
Scripture Reading, Rom. 13: 8-14.

Roll Call, to be responded to by scripture quotations bearing on temperance.

The effects of Alcohol on the body, Miss Lurah Nesbitt.

The effects of Alcohol on the brain, Mr. Morrell.

Is Alcohol ever necessary to the body or brain? Mrs. D. B. Jackson.

Volunteer talks.

Recitation, Miss Newton.

Prayer.
Business Meeting.

Presbyterian Church Notes.

Rev. R. Carver will preach at Moriarty Sunday morning and at Stanley in the evening.

The Westminster Circle will meet with Mrs. Harvey Jackson next Wednesday afternoon, May 19.

The social given by the Westminster Circle Tuesday evening at the Mountain View Rooming House was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Rev. John R. Gass, D.D. synodical missionary of the Presbyterian Church for New Mexico and Arizona, was in Estancia part of last week. He remained over Sunday and preached at Estancia in the morning and McIntosh in the evening.

Last Sunday morning, Dr. Gass preached, Mrs. Senter and Misses Parkell and Jackson furnished special music. A short business meeting was also held. Messrs. Stubblefield and Bilsing were ordained as deacons. Frank Dibert was elected trustee and three members received into the church.

Frank Halferty of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, accompanied by his wife, is in Estancia this week. He is visiting with Randolph Carver. Mr. Halferty is traveling over the Rocky Mountain and Coast states. He expects to purchase land and select a business location, and expresses himself as well pleased with the Valley.

Methodist Church Notes.

On Memorial Day, May 30, special Memorial Services will be held. Further particulars will appear later.

• Rev. A. M. Steele will preach Sunday morning and night. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services.

Baptist Church Notes

Saturday May 15, 8 p. m. Preaching and Business meeting.
Sunday May 16th, 10 a. m. Bible School.

11 a. m. Sermon: Text, Matt. 22:11-12. Subject, The Eternal Purposes of God and the Possibilities of His People.

2:30 p. m. Sunbeam Society, 6:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U.

8 p. m. Sermon: Text, Isa. 9:2-12

The Pastor will preach at Shiloh at 3:30 p. m. Sunday Text, 2 Thess. 2:3. Subject The Man of Sin.

We shall be glad to see you at these services. Strangers and visitors in the city are especially invited to attend.

Pastor.

Changes at Bond's Store.

The carpenters have completed their work in removing the rear partition and placing the new shelving in the store of L. A. Bond, adding both to the appearance of the store and the space for more goods. A vault will be built just back of the main building with an entrance from the store room. The small room in the rear will be fitted up either as an office or a "rest room" for the lady patrons. The store room, which at present is 30x60 feet, is one of the neatest in the county, and one of which a much larger place than Estancia could well be proud.

G. A. R. Encampment

Headquarters of Department of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic, Santa Fe, N. Mex., May 5th, 1909.

The 26th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Mexico, will convene at Alamogordo, New Mexico, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 8th and 9th, 1909. The Council of Administration will assemble at 10 o'clock a. m., June 8th, for the transaction of such business as may come before it. At 2 o'clock p. m., on the same day, Encampment will convene.

The Commander of J. H. Blazer Post, No. 18, at Alamogordo, will detail one Comrade for Officer of the Day, one for Officer of the Guard and one for general duty, who will report to the Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, June 8th.

All Department Officers and those on the staff of the Department Commander will have prepared reports of the past year to be submitted at the Encampment.

The A. T. & S. F., New Mexico Central, El Paso South-eastern and Denver & Rio Grande railways have granted one rate fare for the round trip to Alamogordo, return tickets good until June 11th.

Alamogordo is one of the progressive and attractive towns of New Mexico. Its citizens and Blazer Post are manifesting a hearty interest in preparations to make the Encampment a success, and the Department Commander hopes for a large attendance.

By Command of
John P. Victory,
Department Commander.
Official:
Jacob Weltmer,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To Develop Salt

It is stated upon good authority that a movement is on foot by eastern capital to use the water of the great salt lakes of the Estancia valley in the manufacture of salt.

It is known that two different salt manufacturing concerns have examined the proposition within the past few weeks. One of the parties came from the salt belt of western Kansas. The home of the other was not learned by the people of Estancia. Las Vegas people are said to be interested.

The lakes cover about four square miles, and the water is a strong brine. During dry seasons when the water evaporates it leaves a layer of salt in many places a foot thick. The natives of that part of the country have depended on the lakes for salt since the settlement of the country.

The formation of the lakes and the source from which the salt comes is not known. One theory is that the salt comes from an underflow of brine.—Citizen.

Uncle Harry Home

Uncle Harry Averill and his son, Jasper, came over from Albuquerque last Sunday in their automobile. Uncle Harry had improved in the lower altitude, but has become worse here again. They will leave at once for Douglas, Arizona, the home of the younger, Mr. Averill.

NOTES ON DRY FARMING

How Tillage Affects Everyone

By H. W. Campbell, Lincoln, Neb.

Thorough tillage of the soil is something worth while. The scientific tillage of the soil brings rich returns for the labor. As an investment there is nothing quite its equal.

On an average township in the arable area there are probably 20,000 acres of land subject to tillage. It is entirely possible, indeed quite probable, that by scientific tillage of the soil the average crop value in either the semi-arid or the humid regions, can be raised \$10 an acre.

Do you realize what this means? It means that the actual value of the land of the average township will be increased three or four million dollars. It will be worth that much more than where the farm methods are of the old slipshod variety.

It has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that in dry country especially—and elsewhere the results are just as good—the average production of wheat, for instance, per acre can be increased from 12 to 15 bushels now recorded, to 50 or 60 bushels an acre.

This doesn't mean an occasional large yield, but it means a regular thing. What if it does cost \$2 or \$3 an acre more to farm this way? The difference between 15 bushels an acre and even 30 bushels an acre is worth having.

But all this means a great deal to the farmer, and it means a great deal also to the community in which he lives, to his county and state, to the towns and cities and their merchants and professional men, to the railroads, the shoppers, the dealers, to everybody.

Dry Farming Congress

No greater movement in behalf of the economic development of the world has ever been brought into existence than is the Dry Farming congress.

The crop of land which can be covered with irrigation water is very limited when compared with the great area of uncultivated lands in the west. Men have dared to say that the limit of irrigation is not the limit to farm extension. They have worked out a system whereby the natural rainfall, instead of tearing great gullies upon the lower plains and producing flood and destruction in the rivers below, is allowed to water the earth as God intended it should do—and you all know that water and earth and proper seed are the basis of agricultural production.

Throughout the semi arid states farmers have actually produced good profits from unirrigated farms for many years, and you can do the same—but the successful "dry farmer" takes no chances on rainfall and favorable season. He uses the necessary precaution, does the necessary amount of work, follows the advice of other men who have succeeded—and reaps the benefits in heavy yields and increased bank account.

Some farmers will fail on a so-called "dry farm," some farmers fail utterly on irrigated land. Failure of a man, therefore, does not indicate failure of a system.

The Dry Farming congress is not organized to promote any particular system of land culture, but to encourage a close study of methods, conditions and results, and every man and woman in the west who is dependent upon results from dry agriculture

should be enrolled in this great congress in order that there can be maintained a complete and comprehensive educational movement by which no man need fail through ignorance of facts and experience.

Some farmers have already learned a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. In the face of warnings they merely scratched the soil and depended upon the unusually heavy rainfall to bring results. They listened to men who insisted that the Golden Prairie would produce crops by ordinary farming methods. They got results all right but not what they might have had.

If they want to avoid failure and to win their way as "dry farmers" they must study methods and effects. If they fail the odds are ten to one that it is largely their own fault.

It is the work of the Dry Farming congress to make possible such a general exchange of ideas and to sound the warning against carelessness in such a definite form that you farmers will learn not to depend upon abnormal precipitation for crops, but will use every known system and adopt every good suggestion which will put your land into productive condition and keep it so.

Cutting Potatoes for Seed.

The consensus of opinion of the best growers is that whole, large tubers should not be used in planting. The other extreme has been the planting of pieces cut to a single eye. Good results have been obtained from such planting. The small cutting does not contain much material for forcing growth and the plant is quickly dependent upon the soil. If conditions are not highly favorable to plant, there will be a smaller yield than would be gotten from more liberal seeding. The advantages are reduced setting, which ordinarily is too free when plants are numerous, and reduced cost of seeding.

There have been so many grievous disappointments from the use of single-eye cuttings in our dry soil unfitted for such seedings that we would recommend such only to the grower providing garden conditions with plenty of irrigation and even then only in case of certain varieties which set tubers freely. The safe course for the average grower of spuds is to use a seed piece of good size such as will ordinarily contain two strong buds. We should be guided by the size of the seed piece rather than the number of eyes. If there is sufficient nourishment a single eye, being a compound bud, may send out two sprouts. If there are three eyes on the seed piece and insufficient nourishment for three sprouts it is very often the case that only two will be sent to the surface. A piece of potato of this size does not dry out so quickly as a smaller one, pushes growth more surely and is not unduly expensive.

Much depends upon the variety and its habit of setting and even more depends upon the tilth and strength of the soil. Good judgement is a decided acquisition in potato-growing, coming into profitable use at every step. As conditions vary, there must be variation in method to meet them. Machines for cutting are used with satisfaction by all our large growers. Some prefer the knife because of the greater degree of carelessness that can be exercised when cutting by hand. Bad tubers are more surely discovered and there is adjustment of size according to position of the buds, so that no piece is left without a bud.

Much has been written about the cells that lead to the buds and the advisability of cutting each piece in such way that the branch cells from the central one are not disturbed. This is done by holding the tuber in such position that the butt end is down, starting upon results from dry agriculture

(Continued on last page)